

**VETERINARY MEDICAL EDUCATION
IN NORTH CAROLINA**

**A SPECIAL REPORT TO
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA
BY
THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS
OF
THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA**

December 18, 1974

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

Board of Governors

The Honorable James E. Holshouser, Jr.
Governor of North Carolina
Administration Building
Raleigh, North Carolina 27611

The Honorable James B. Hunt, Jr.
Lieutenant Governor and
President of the Senate
State Legislative Building
Raleigh, North Carolina 27611

The Honorable James C. Green
Speaker of the House of Representatives
State Legislative Building
Raleigh, North Carolina 27611

Gentlemen:

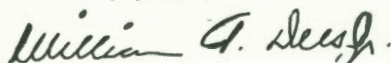
The General Assembly by Resolution 171, ratified on April 12, 1974, requested the Board of Governors of The University of North Carolina

to give special attention to the need for training additional veterinary medical practitioners for North Carolina, and to report to the General Assembly of 1975, not later than the 30th legislative day of the Session, its findings and recommendations for administrative and legislative action with respect to the extent of the need for and the most economical means of training additional veterinary medical practitioners for North Carolina.

Pursuant to that request, a special study has been conducted, findings have been made, and actions have been taken by the Board of Governors. The results will be incorporated in the Board's long range plan shortly to be presented to the General Assembly. Because of the high degree of interest that the subject of veterinary medical education has generated, the Board considered it appropriate also to issue this special report to the General Assembly.

The members of the Board of Governors and the President and members of his staff are available to assist the General Assembly as it reviews the question of the course that North Carolina should follow in providing improved veterinary medical educational opportunities for the State.

Sincerely yours,



William A. Dees, Jr.
Chairman

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VETERINARY MEDICAL EDUCATION IN NORTH CAROLINA:

A SPECIAL REPORT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA

Introduction

Animal agriculture -- dairying and the raising of horses, beef cattle, swine, and poultry -- is growing rapidly and now is the largest single source of farm income in North Carolina. In 1973, sales of animals and animal products grown in this State yielded more than \$1,000,000,000. This figure includes the following:

Dairy Industry	\$129,600,000
Beef	\$140,000,000
Swine	\$286,400,000
Poultry	<u>\$539,100,000</u>
TOTAL	\$1,095,200,000

The indications are that the importance of this segment of our economy will continue to increase. That growth will call for certain essential supporting services. One group of those services, already in critically short supply, is provided by the veterinary medical profession. The ready availability of veterinary services is vital to animal agriculture, as it is to the growing companion animal population of the State. The treatment of sick and injured animals, disease prevention, improved efficiency of animal growth and feed utilization, help with animal breeding problems, and other kinds of assistance of the sort ordinarily sought from the private practitioner are required. Beyond that level of individual services, there is a need for clinical and referral services for those cases beyond the professional capacities of the local practitioner or clinic. The health, growth, and productivity of the animal population of the State depend heavily on research and clinical investigation with

special emphasis on local problems and local manifestations of more extensive problems. Finally, there is a need for continuing education, both for the veterinarian who needs frequent retraining to keep abreast of his profession and for the animal owners and farm managers who have immediate responsibility for the well-being of our food animal population.

These services all depend ultimately on the school of veterinary medicine. It is there that the veterinarian, in the course of four years of intensive professional study, acquires the knowledge and skill necessary to become an effective practitioner. It is there that are found the veterinary specialists and facilities necessary for diagnosis and treatment of the more complex veterinary medical problems. It is the veterinary medical school that provides the personnel and facilities to carry on programs of research on many aspects of food and companion animal life. Finally, it is within the school of veterinary medicine that is found the talent necessary to maintain an effective program of continuing education for those responsible for animal health.

North Carolina needs all of these services. It cannot now get a sufficient number of veterinarians trained through contract arrangements with schools in other states. It has never had the referral and clinical services needed by the animal industry of the State, nor except in a limited way been able to maintain the research and continuing education programs in animal health that are badly needed. Therefore the Board of Governors has concluded that there is a present need to establish a school of veterinary medicine in North Carolina. There is no prospect that such a school might be undertaken by a private college or university in this State. (Virtually all such schools in this country are to be found in large state universities.) Consequently, the need for a school

of veterinary medicine must be met by The University of North Carolina. The remainder of this report summarizes the evolution of this issue in North Carolina; the alternatives evaluated by the Committee on Educational Planning, Policies, and Programs; the procedures employed in doing so; and the findings and actions of the Board.

Veterinarians for North Carolina

North Carolina shares with the rest of the South and the Nation as a whole the problem of too few veterinarians. Today there are roughly 26,000 veterinarians in the United States. The national need by 1980 has been estimated as high as 42,000 veterinarians, substantially more than are likely to be produced by the 19 existing veterinary schools, whose combined output is about 1,300 graduates a year.

In North Carolina, there are in 1974 a total of 502 active, licensed veterinarians, of whom 371 (or 74%) are in private practice, 86 are in government service, 31 are in research or educational work, and 14 are in industrial positions. The State's ratio of veterinarians to human population is roughly ten to 100,000. The United States Senate Committee on Government Operations found in 1971 that a ratio of 17.5 veterinarians per 100,000 population was a national goal that should be sought. Shortly thereafter, a committee of the National Academy of Sciences reached a similar conclusion. Applying this ideal ratio to North Carolina shows a need for nearly 1,000 veterinarians in this State by 1980, or a net gain of 100 a year for the next five years.

While there is not universal agreement on the ideal ratio between the number of veterinarians and the population of a state, it seems to be undisputed that the current need for the services of veterinarians substantially exceeds the number of practitioners now available.

As in the case of human medicine, the problem is not only one of total numbers of practitioners but also of their distribution both geographically and by professional specialty. First, there is a decided tendency for veterinarians, without much regard to their own backgrounds, to locate in urban areas. Second, only about three-fifths of the veterinarians in the United States engage in any kind of private veterinary practice throughout their careers. Third, more veterinarians choose to engage chiefly or entirely in small animal practice than in large animal practice.

The reasons for these decisions by the veterinarians are essentially the same as those motivating any other professional person. A desire for the amenities of urban life for himself and his family influences location. The prospect of higher income, a preference for less strenuous working conditions, and an ambition to give the highest level of professional care of which he is capable (which can be done only in the setting of a clinic) incline the veterinarian away from large animal practice. Yet the economic importance of animal agriculture in North Carolina and in many other states makes the availability of veterinarians for work with large animals and poultry -- and this means largely small town and rural practice -- of vital concern to the State. In North Carolina, 23 counties have no resident veterinarian today and 18 counties have only one practitioner. Of the 371 private practitioners, 41 per cent concentrate their efforts entirely on small animal practice, 57 per cent pursue a mixed practice, and only two per cent concentrate entirely on large animals.

Merely increasing the number of practicing veterinarians will not solve the problems of location and specialization inherent in a system

in which the veterinarian, like most other professionals, is free to locate where he pleases and do whatever work he pleases within the scope of his profession. Other devices must be developed for that purpose. The question of supply of veterinarians is basic, however, for unless veterinarians can first be trained, no issue as to location or practice specialty is reached.

Current Sources of Veterinarians

North Carolina never has had its own school of veterinary medicine. Therefore it has had to rely on other states to provide trained practitioners for this State and to train North Carolina natives for practice here. Currently, about half of the veterinarians entering practice in North Carolina come from other states and countries (most of them from other states in the South) after they have obtained their professional training.

One of the earliest and most successful of the Southern Regional Education Board's programs for providing professional training under regional contract has been that in the field of veterinary medicine. This program began in 1949 and North Carolina has participated in it from the beginning. SREB enters contracts with member states that want assured places in veterinary medical schools for their residents, and with veterinary schools in the region that are willing to commit spaces to the regional program in return for an assured payment by the participating states for each of their residents admitted by the school under the program. SREB contracts are now in force with the veterinary schools at Auburn University, the University of Georgia, Tuskegee Institute, and the recently-opened school at Louisiana State University. These four schools provide a total of 165 contract places in each year's entering class to 11 SREB member states. The student admitted under the regional program pays the in-state tuition rate charged by the public institution he attends, and in the case of Tuskegee Institute, he pays a reduced tuition rate. The contract payment made by the state is uniform for all schools and all states and is not intended to cover the full cost of instruction.

Until a few years ago, North Carolina was not filling all of the contract spaces available to it. Now, however, the SREB program is unable to make available to North Carolina enough contract places to provide training for all qualified North Carolina residents seeking admission. Direct contractual arrangements have been made between The University of North Carolina and the veterinary schools at Oklahoma State and Ohio State for training additional North Carolinians, but the need still far outdistances the available places.

Persons wishing to benefit from the North Carolina contract program are invited to apply and are evaluated by the North Carolina Veterinary Medical Student Certification Committee. The Associate Dean of the School of Agriculture and Life Sciences at North Carolina State University provides staff support for the Committee. Applicants are interviewed by a subcommittee of the Certification Committee. Each applicant is certified to all of the contract schools he wishes to attend and for which he is qualified. For 1974 admissions, 77 of 87 applicants were found qualified and were nominated for 27 places. (It should be noted that the 87 applicants are the residue of a larger number -- perhaps as many as 200 -- who expressed some interest in studying veterinary medicine but most of whom did not, after exploration of the matter, apply for certification.) It is commonplace for applicants to apply at more than one school, and several of the North Carolina nominees followed that pattern of multiple applications.

During the last three years, the Certification Committee has interviewed a total of 208 candidates and has certified 179 as being in its opinion qualified to enter the school of their preference. Of that 179, only 76 were admitted. The numbers of racial minority participants in

this program is showing encouraging growth in view of the small number of veterinarians -- about one per cent in North Carolina and the Nation -- who are members of racial minorities. The following table shows the racial identification of those who applied, were certified, and were accepted by one of the five contract schools for the last three years. Appendix 2 shows the racial identity of the North Carolina residents now studying veterinary medicine under the contract program.

VETERINARY MEDICAL SCHOOL CONTRACT PROGRAM
1972-74 ENTERING CLASSES

Year of Entry	<u>Interviewed</u>			<u>Certified</u>			<u>Accepted</u>		
	White	Black	Total	White	Black	Total	White	Black	Total
1972	57	2	59	48	2	50	21	2	23
1973	57	5	62	48	4	52	22	4 ^b	26
1974	82 ^a	5	87	75 ^a	2	77	25 ^a	2	27 ^d
	196	12	208	171	8	179	68	8 ^c	76

- a. Includes 1 Indian.
- b. One of these 4 who were accepted went to medical school instead of veterinary medical school.
- c. All but 1 of those accepted went to Tuskegee Institute.
- d. Plus one attending Cornell.

The return to the State on this investment has been generally but not consistently good. Of the North Carolina students graduating from the veterinary school at the University of Georgia between 1960 and 1967, 81 per cent were practicing in North Carolina in 1973. (Georgia got only an 86 per cent return on its own residents trained at the University of Georgia.) The return rate on North Carolinians studying at Auburn University is nearly as high as for Georgia graduates. On the other hand, of the students the State of North Carolina had sponsored at Tuskegee Institute, none was then reported to be practicing in North Carolina. (Some later but insufficient improvement can be reported in this respect.)

During 1974-75, the number of North Carolina contract students enrolled in veterinary medical training programs and the cost of those programs to the State are as follows:

NORTH CAROLINA RESIDENTS ATTENDING VETERINARY MEDICAL SCHOOL
UNDER STATE SPONSORSHIP, 1974-75

INSTITUTION	1st. yr.	2nd yr.	3rd yr.	4th yr.	TOTAL	COST PER STUDENT	TOTAL COST
Auburn	6	5	5	0	16	\$ 4,500	\$ 72,000
Georgia	10	10	13	12	45	4,500	202,500
Ohio State	3	3	3	0	9	5,000	45,000
Oklahoma State	5	3	2	3	13	7,340	95,400
Tuskegee	3	5	3	3	14	4,500	63,000
TOTALS	27	26	26	18	97		\$477,900

Applications for admission to veterinary medical school have risen sharply throughout the nation in recent years, paralleled by the increasing frustration of citizens who are unable to get needed veterinary medical services. As a result, state legislatures, feeling these pressures, have insisted that their state veterinary schools curtail or eliminate out-of-state enrollments. The University of Georgia, long the chief source of veterinarians for North Carolina, recently has been under just that kind of pressure. So has the Ohio State University Veterinary Medical College, which has contractual arrangements with North Carolina to train our residents. Some states that formerly participated in the SREB contract program -- Texas and Oklahoma in particular -- have withdrawn their veterinary schools from it. As a result, at least for the near-term future, the prospect is for no increase and perhaps for a decrease in the number of contract spaces available to North Carolina residents who wish to study veterinary medicine in other states, as well as sharply rising prices for the places we do get. (SREB contract rates increased by 50 per cent for 1974-75.)

The Movement for a Veterinary Medical School for North Carolina

As early as January 17, 1967, the Executive Committee of the North Carolina Veterinary Medical Association went on record favoring the establishment of a school of veterinary medicine at North Carolina State University at Raleigh.

Three years later, on January 22, 1970, the Association adopted a resolution requesting the Governor to appoint a committee to study the feasibility of establishing a school of veterinary medicine in the State. On February 20, officers of the Association met with Governor Robert W. Scott, who endorsed the proposal for a study.

On March 11, 1970, Governor Scott appointed Dr. Ronald H. Williams of Raleigh as chairman of a 13-member Committee to Study the Feasibility of Establishing a School of Veterinary Medicine in North Carolina. This committee included veterinarians in private practice, state-employed veterinarians, members of the General Assembly, and users of the services of veterinarians.

On May 4, 1970, Governor Scott asked the Board of Higher Education to undertake a study of the feasibility of establishing a school of veterinary medicine with the advice of the advisory committee established earlier. The aid of Dr. William R. Pritchard, Dean of the School of Veterinary Medicine and Associate Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of California at Davis, was sought in designing the study. He advised the Board and the Committee on June 9, 1970, on procedures for conducting the feasibility study and recommended Dr. Calvin W. Schwabe of the School of Veterinary Medicine at the University of California at Davis as consultant and study director. Dr. Schwabe

was engaged, pursued his investigation during July, and filed a report with the Board of Higher Education on August 9, 1970.

Dr. Schwabe recommended the establishment of a veterinary medical school within The University of North Carolina as an integral part of both of the health sciences faculties at Chapel Hill and the agriculture and life sciences faculties at Raleigh. He noted the affinity of a veterinary school to both medical schools (10 of the nation's 19 veterinary schools are in universities with medical schools) and schools of agriculture (in view of the historical focus of veterinary medicine on the needs of animal agriculture). He recommended a site in the Research Triangle area for a school enrolling 48 to 60 persons per class, with a total enrollment of 400 including graduate students and residents. This size of school Schwabe estimated would require a full-time faculty of 100 to 120, capital outlay of \$20,000,000 (in 1970 dollars), and an annual operating budget of \$6,000,000.

On October 16, 1970, the Williams Committee reported to the Board of Higher Education, recommending that a school of veterinary medicine along the lines projected by Dr. Schwabe be established, and that it be initiated in 1971-73 with the appropriation of \$1,710,000 by the General Assembly of 1971, primarily to begin construction and preliminary staffing.

The Board of Higher Education referred that Committee's report to the Board's Educational Programs Committee, which reported in March, 1971, that it was unable to agree that a compelling case had been made for the immediate launching of a school of veterinary medicine in North Carolina. It favored instead a continuation of the feasibility study under the joint sponsorship of the Board and The University of North Carolina, the expansion of contract relationships with other state

veterinary schools, and the exploration of the possibility of establishing a teaching department of veterinary science at North Carolina State University at Raleigh.

The Board of Higher Education endorsed the further study (including the possibility of developing a department of veterinary science at North Carolina State University at Raleigh) and the request for funds to expand the contract program for training veterinarians in schools in other states.

In February, 1972, at the request of the Certification Committee of the Board of Higher Education, a subcommittee (Drs. Lem Stokes, J. E. Legates, and H. B. James) developed a four-step program for the establishment of a school of veterinary medicine for North Carolina. The establishment of a department of veterinary science at North Carolina State University at Raleigh was the principal element of the first (1973-75) step. Through the interest of Governor Scott, \$300,000 was made available in 1972 to initiate the department of veterinary science at North Carolina State University at Raleigh.

Only the first of four multi-part steps contemplated by the James-Stokes-Legates Committee for the creation of a school of veterinary medicine received the approval of the Board of Higher Education or the Board of Trustees of The (six-campus) University of North Carolina, which then had authority in the matter. The Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees, in endorsing step one of the program on May 12, 1972, also recommended to the Board of Governors that it consider the feasibility of establishing a school of veterinary medicine, and that the remaining three steps in the projected program be reviewed and implemented if

deemed to be logical and appropriate means to that end. The new department of veterinary science has not sought authority to give a baccalaureate degree. Dr. Terrence Curtin was appointed late in 1973 as head of the new department.

Mindful that the need for more veterinarians, better distributed as to location and specialty, is a continuing need in North Carolina, the Board of Governors has given considerable study to the subject. The Board's concern has been reinforced by a legislative request for a special report from the Board to the 1975 General Assembly on the subject of how to provide additional veterinary medical services for the State.

The President of The University of North Carolina or a member of his staff has attended several meetings sponsored by the Southern Regional Education Board on the subject of veterinary medical education in the South, beginning late in 1973. Staff contact has been maintained with other Southern states involved in or seriously contemplating the establishment of a school of veterinary medicine.

The Professional Education Subcommittee of the Committee on Educational Planning, Policies, and Programs of the Board of Governors, to which this subject was assigned for investigation, sought the advice of knowledgeable parties on the best course of action for the State to follow. A public hearing was held by the Subcommittee in June and numerous witnesses appeared to endorse the creation of a school of veterinary medicine. These included State legislators, representatives of the veterinary medical profession, the Commissioner of Agriculture and other State officials with responsibilities closely related to the health of the human and animal populations of the State, and spokesmen for various elements of animal agriculture. Subsequent to that meeting, numerous communications have been received by the members of the

Subcommittee, all of them endorsing the creation of a school of veterinary medicine. Discussions within the Subcommittee have further developed an understanding of the needs of the State for the various services to be obtained from a school of veterinary medicine and the costs attendant upon the establishment of such a school.

Requests were received from North Carolina State University at Raleigh and from North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University for authorization to establish a school of veterinary medicine on their respective campuses. To assist the President and the members of the Board of Governors by providing information helpful to a judgment as to the most appropriate location for a school of veterinary medicine, should one be recommended, a well-known professional educator in this field was retained to make a location study.

On October 27, the President proposed and the Subcommittee agreed to recommend the creation of a school of veterinary medicine in North Carolina. That conclusion was accepted by the full Committee on Educational Planning, Policies, and Programs and by the Committee on Budget and Finance, sitting jointly. At the joint meeting of those two Committees on November 8, the President recommended that North Carolina State University at Raleigh be chosen as the site for the proposed school and the Committees unanimously concurred. Thus the matter came before the Board of Governors for final decision. At a meeting on November 15, the Board concluded that a school of veterinary medicine should be established and initial funding sought for it in 1975, but deferred decision on the question of where the school should be located.

At a meeting of the Committee on Educational Planning, Policies, and Programs on December 6, further information was provided by the staff of the Committee and the Chancellors of the two institutions seeking authorization to establish a school of veterinary medicine, including information on the prospective racial impact of locating the school on one campus or the other. The Committee readopted its earlier findings and recommendations on the subject, concluding that the school should be located at North Carolina State University at Raleigh. The Committee added a recommendation that the Chancellors of the two institutions should study and report to the Board of Governors their recommendations on the feasibility, cost, and benefits of locating at North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University "a related activity that would complement the school of veterinary medicine in its educational and service roles and enable the fuller utilization of the capacities of North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University to contribute to the health and productivity of the animal population of the State."

Southeastern Response to Veterinary Medical Education Needs:

Relevance for North Carolina

The shortage of veterinarians felt by North Carolina is common to all of the Southern states, including at least some of those with schools of veterinary medicine. Several of these states have moved or are moving to meet their needs in their own way. In 1972, there were three schools of veterinary medicine in the Southeast: Auburn, Georgia, and Tuskegee, with combined annual graduating classes of 246. Louisiana recently opened the fourth school in the Southeast, Florida is constructing the fifth, and the legislatures of Mississippi and Tennessee have made firm commitments to add the sixth and seventh schools. The Virginia legislature in 1974 appropriated funds to plan a school of veterinary medicine at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University and a dean has been hired there, but the Virginia commitment to a school of veterinary medicine is not yet as firm as those which have been made in Tennessee and Mississippi. The Georgia school is scheduled to be enlarged by about 21 places per class. As a result of these additions, the veterinarian production capacity of the Southeast will increase (without Virginia) to about 565 a year by the early 1980's. Some concurrent increase in the number of SREB contract spaces available to states without their own veterinary medical schools may be anticipated, although the exact number is uncertain due to the pressures of state legislatures to restrict sharply out-of-state enrollments in their schools.

The Southern Regional Education Board (SREB) has taken the position that the creation of so many new veterinary medical schools may constitute a substantial overbuilding of veterinarian training capacity in the region.

While we are fully aware of the concern that has been repeatedly expressed by SREB over the possibility that the South may shortly move from a position of having too few schools of veterinary medicine to one of having too many, we believe that that does not answer the question of whether North Carolina should have a school of veterinary medicine. It may be that in time, the greatly increased production capacity of the projected seven or eight Southeastern schools would amply supply North Carolina's need for veterinarians, although that matter is by no means settled.

It is clear to us, however, that without a veterinary medical school of our own, North Carolina cannot expect to obtain the clinical and diagnostic services needed by the various elements of its animal industry, the research and clinical investigation activities vital to the well-being of our animal population, and the continuing education programs needed by veterinarians and others with substantial responsibilities for maintaining the health and well-being of large segments of our animal population. Unlike the training of veterinary practitioners, these services cannot feasibly be contracted for across state lines. Knowledgeable persons have contended that these benefits in the aggregate are substantially more important than is the training of doctors of veterinary medicine. Without contesting the degree of importance to be ascribed to the various roles of a school of veterinary medicine, we believe that North Carolina needs all of the benefits that such a school can provide and needs them as early as they may feasibly be obtained.

We urge that if a school of veterinary medicine is established in North Carolina, it be made accessible to students from other Southeastern states under the same contractual arrangements that have so long benefitted

North Carolina. We would also favor more extensive cooperative arrangements between the North Carolina school and an appropriate institution in a neighboring state if they can be worked out to mutual advantage. Cooperatively planned and executed programs should produce economies for both states. Examples of such cooperative programs are emerging in other states, such as the Washington, Oregon, and Idaho group, and attention should be given to similar possibilities here.

Costs of a School of Veterinary Medicine

The costs of establishing and operating a school of veterinary medicine are high. Dr. Schwabe, in his report recommending the establishment of a school in North Carolina in 1970, estimated the cost at \$20,000,000 in capital outlay and \$6,000,000 a year in operating expense for a school enrolling 48 to 60 veterinary medical students per class, graduate students, and residents adding up to a total enrollment of 400. An SREB study in 1971 placed the capital cost of a school for 60 to 80 per class at \$20,000,000 to \$24,000,000 and the operating budget at \$2,500,000 to \$3,500,000 a year. The Florida school now being built is estimated to cost \$25,000,000 in capital outlay and \$5,500,000 a year to operate at an enrollment level of 80 per class. A 1973 study with respect to the establishment of a veterinary school at the University of Tennessee at Knoxville estimated the cost of building a school for an 80-member class at \$18,000,000 and operating costs at \$2,764,000 a year when in full operation. Tennessee now estimates capital outlay at \$18,000,000 and an operating budget of \$5,000,000 for a school enrolling 80 per class. Mississippi has legislative authorization to plan a capital outlay of \$20,000,000 and an annual operating budget of \$4,000,000 for a school enrolling 65 per class. The proposed multi-state veterinary school in New England is estimated to cost \$25,000,000 to build and \$4,185,000 a year to operate for a veterinary student enrollment of 384 total, plus numerous other graduate students and residents.

The financing for a veterinary medical school must be obtained from state sources. Federal construction funds for such schools are no longer to be had, and the annual capitation grant program by which the federal government aided veterinary schools in the past has expired.

Location of the School of Veterinary Medicine

There are many considerations relevant to a decision by the Board of Governors on the most appropriate location of a school of veterinary medicine. It will be a unique program, serving the entire State, and is unlikely ever to be duplicated in North Carolina. It must be located within and sponsored by one of the established sixteen constituent institutions of The University. The proposed institution of location should have demonstrated a strong interest in the sponsorship of a school of veterinary medicine, an understanding of the obligations entailed in such sponsorship, and the capacity to carry out the complex planning and management responsibilities that so large an enterprise necessarily requires. The institution should offer complementary programs and resources that would strengthen a school of veterinary medicine. The cost of establishing the school at a particular location must be reasonable when compared with the cost of locating it at other sites.

It had been assumed by the Board of Governors and its Committee on Educational Planning, Policies, and Programs throughout most of the time that they have been considering the question of whether to recommend a school of veterinary medicine for North Carolina that such a school, if established, would be the responsibility of North Carolina State University at Raleigh. In the fall of 1974, North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University requested that it be designated by the Board of Governors as the site of the school of veterinary medicine, if one were to be established.

It then became apparent that it would be helpful to the Board of Governors and its Planning Committee to have the best advice readily available on the issue of which of the two petitioning institutions

would offer the stronger base on which to build a school of veterinary medicine of the first quality.

To provide this kind of professional advice and help from a knowledgeable source unbiased by interest in the outcome of the location question, President Friday engaged Professor C. R. Cole, Regents Professor of Veterinary Medicine and former Dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine at Ohio State University. Dr. Cole was asked to view and evaluate the campuses at Raleigh and Greensboro as prospective sites for a school of veterinary medicine. (Dr. Cole was not asked for his advice on the racial consequences of locating the school on one campus or the other.) Dr. Cole visited the campus at North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University and talked with the Chancellor and other officers of that institution. He did the same thing at North Carolina State University at Raleigh. He also visited The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and talked with the Chancellor and representatives of the Division of Health Affairs there about the interest on that campus pertinent to a school of veterinary medicine. (While the Chancellor of The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill had earlier indicated that his institution would not be petitioning for designation as the site of a school of veterinary medicine, he had expressed an interest in cooperative arrangements with the school wherever it might be located.)

Following his visit to North Carolina, Dr. Cole prepared and filed with the President, who in turn shared with the members of the Board of Governors and other interested parties, a lengthy report on the factors that he found to be pertinent to the issue of location of a school of veterinary medicine. Dr. Cole rated the two campuses on each of

the factors that he considered relevant to the location determination. His assessment strongly favored placing the school at Raleigh.

Dr. Cole's work was helpful to the Committee in enabling it to focus on several of the considerations relevant to the location decision, but it was by no means the principal or overwhelming factor shaping the Board's judgment on the issue of location. To a large extent, his study confirmed the more generalized information already in the possession of members of the Board with respect to the two institutions.

The Planning Committee also received from the Chancellors at Raleigh and Greensboro lengthy written justifications for the designation of their respective institutions as the site of the school. These documents set forth a good deal of information helpful to the Committee in evaluating the two institutions for this purpose. A summary of each of the two

North Carolina State University at Raleigh Proposal

North Carolina State University at Raleigh has from time to time over many years expressed an interest in sponsoring a school of veterinary medicine, as the earlier discussion of the evolution of this question in North Carolina has demonstrated. The proposal made by North Carolina State University at Raleigh to the Board of Governors contemplates the establishment of a school of veterinary medicine there in 1975, with the first enrollment of students to occur in the fall of 1977. The initial class would be 30 students, stepping up to an entering class of 65 students in the fall of 1979. Subsequently-admitted classes would enroll 65 each. A four-year curriculum is contemplated, which would produce a total enrollment of candidates for the degree of doctor of veterinary medicine of about 260. Interns, residents, and graduate students would add another 34 students to the enrollment. The first graduates of this program would receive their degrees in the spring of 1981. The full enrollment level would be reached in the fall of 1982. At that time, the enrollment of the school is estimated to be 76 per cent white and 24 per cent non-white, chiefly black.

To maintain the school would require by the fall of 1982 a faculty complement of 80 and a non-faculty complement of 155. The estimated capital investment required to house and equip the school is estimated by the Chancellor at \$20,272,500 at current prices. It is estimated by him that the full-scale operating budget in 1982-83 will be \$5,220,000 a year.

As a step preliminary to the ultimate creation of a school of veterinary medicine, there was established at North Carolina State University in 1972 a Department of Veterinary Science. That Department

has an authorized faculty of seven persons, who would be incorporated into the school of veterinary medicine. The members of that faculty, among other duties, counsel about 400 preveterinary students on the Raleigh campus and some 100 students elsewhere who have similar professional intentions.

Through the investment of much money and professional effort over several decades, North Carolina State University at Raleigh has developed several strong schools and departments whose advanced graduate and professional instructional programs, research activities, and related operations (such as the Cooperative Agricultural extension Service and the Agricultural Experiment Station) would give it special strength as the sponsor of a school of veterinary medicine. These related departments and programs whose faculties and laboratories would complement a school of veterinary medicine include Biological Sciences, Zoology, Animal Science, Poultry Science, Microbiology, Biomathematics, Biochemistry, Marine Biology, Entomology, Toxicology, Genetics, and Food Science. Programs and personnel in the fields of Crop Science, Plant Pathology, Botany, Horticulture, and Forestry have contributions to make because animal health is closely related to plant health, most animals being dependent on plants as food. The library resources, computing facilities, research laboratories, and facilities (such as the Electron Microscope Center) developed to serve these programs would also lend strong support to the teaching and research programs of the school of veterinary medicine.

Finally, a well-situated tract of over 30 acres on the campus has been set aside as the site for the school. It is adjacent to the Grinnells Animal Health Laboratory (which would be the initial facility for the

school and a permanent part of its accommodations) and near the extension center that is shortly to be built on Western Boulevard.

North Carolina State University at Raleigh has prepared a schedule for the development of the required facilities, with year-by-year cost estimates until fully completed, and a similar schedule for the development of the faculty and other supporting resources, with cost estimates.

The size, scope, and complexity of North Carolina State University at Raleigh, with an enrollment of 11,400 undergraduate and 1,800 graduate students (full-time equivalents) enrolled in 111 bachelors degree programs and 137 graduate programs (including 45 doctoral programs), numerous related non-degree research and service programs, and an annual operating budget of \$52,000,000 are such that a school of veterinary medicine could be undertaken without creating a major diversion of administrative time and attention.

The established interest in and commitment to veterinary medical education at North Carolina State University at Raleigh are reflected in the fact that over the last five years, 91 of its graduates have entered schools of veterinary medicine.

North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University Proposal

North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University had not made proposals for the sponsorship of a school of veterinary medicine prior to this fall. In its five-year (1975-80) plan, filed with the President early in October, 1974, as a part of its contribution to the long-range plan of The University, the institution gave no indication of an intention to ask authorization to undertake a school of veterinary medicine prior to 1980. It was not until September 12, 1974, when the Dean of the School of Agriculture of that institution appeared by invitation before a subcommittee of the Committee on Educational Planning, Policies, and Programs that members of the Board of Governors were informed of an intention to seek authorization for such a program. The Chancellor later confirmed his interest in seeking a school of veterinary medicine and the Board of Trustees of North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University on October 23, 1974, made a request to the Board of Governors for that purpose. In part because of the lateness with which its interest in this subject has emerged, North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University has not had an opportunity to develop as detailed and specific a program for the establishment of a school of veterinary medicine as has North Carolina State University at Raleigh. The program evolved by it is, however, sufficient to give us a basis for fair evaluation of the request.

The course of development projected by North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University for the establishment and early growth of a school there is similar in several respects to that proposed by North Carolina State University at Raleigh. The school would open in 1975 and would enroll its first 30 students in the fall of 1977, stepping

this number up to 80 per class in the fall of 1979. By the fall of 1982, the full four-year complement of 320 candidates for the doctorate in veterinary medicine would be enrolled. By that time, the officials of North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University estimate that the enrollment would be 80 per cent non-black and 20 per cent black.

The faculty complement would be 72, supported by a non-faculty complement of 40.

The Chancellor of North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University estimates that the required capital outlay for building and equipping the school of veterinary medicine on his campus would be \$15,846,395 at current prices. The operating budget for 1982-83, the first year of full-scale enrollment, he estimates at \$3,531,040 in 1974 dollars. The operating budget estimates are set forth by year.

The institution at Greensboro is an 1890 land-grant institution and so has some of the same institutional objectives as North Carolina State University at Raleigh. Its programs have never been as widely diversified or as strongly developed, especially at the graduate and professional levels, as have those at Raleigh. As a result, North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University has not had occasion to acquire the instructional and research capacity that would enable it to provide at an early date the same kind and quality of support for a school of veterinary medicine that its counterpart at Raleigh could provide. Its 57 undergraduate and 27 graduate programs enrolled 3,900 undergraduates and 300 graduate students (full-time equivalents) in the fall of 1974. It offers bachelor's degree programs in Food Science, Agricultural Technology, Agricultural Science, Biology, Food and

Nutrition, and Chemistry, and master's degree programs in Chemistry and Food and Nutrition whose faculties might assist with the development and conduct of a program in veterinary medicine. The library holdings at the University understandably have been determined by the limited nature of the academic programs they have been assembled to support. There are on-campus computer facilities and a tie-in with the Triangle Universities Computation Center in the Research Triangle Park.

In the last five years, seven graduates of North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University have entered veterinary medical school.

Racial Impact Projection for the
School of Veterinary Medicine

In The Revised North Carolina State Plan for the Further Elimination of Racial Duality in the Public Post-Secondary Education Systems, approved by the United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare on June 21, 1974, The University of North Carolina made the following commitments:

An established part of the evaluation process applicable to each new curriculum is the projection of the racial impact of the adoption of the program on the student body of the institution that would sponsor it. Consistent with necessary considerations of educational quality, institutional mission, and statewide needs, the Board of Governors normally will not approve the establishment of any new academic program unless in its opinion such action would not impede the elimination of the dual system of higher education in North Carolina. (Page 232)

A basic commitment is herein made by the Board of Governors to ensure that such assessments [of racial impact] are made, in recognition of the fact that one critical consideration (but not the only proper consideration) in resolving basic questions about the role, scope, and mission of The University is the need to encourage at all times, in every way feasible, the further elimination of identifiable racial duality. (Page 282)

Programs which arguably would influence the racial composition of institutional populations will not be pursued singlemindedly for the purpose of effecting changes in racial composition if such programs would also have a deleterious impact on the realization of sound educational policies of benefit to students without reference to racial considerations; in short, no integration program will be adopted or implemented in a vacuum, without reference to considerations which transcend race-consciousness. (Page 16)

In his letter of June 18, 1974 to Mr. Peter E. Holmes, President William Friday made the following statement, after having quoted the above-cited paragraphs from pages 232 and 282-83 of the Revised State Plan:

The foregoing statements take it for granted that only under unusual circumstances would the Board of Governors authorize an action which it anticipated would impede the elimination

of the dual system, and in those instances in which it did so, the Board would assume the burden of proof that the ultimate result of the action, or of a group of related actions, would be to further the objective of eliminating the effects of the racially dual system, or would have some other educational objective of such compelling validity that its value would outweigh any anticipated negative effect of the particular action on the racial composition of the student body in the institution; in either case, review of the proposed action by the President and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare prior to its implementation would be had. It should be reiterated, however, that such instances will be rare and will be the subject of special treatment and justification.

We understand the foregoing commitments to mean the following:

When the issue before the Board of Governors is the establishment of a new program requested by only one institution, the Board of Governors will consider, first, the need for and educational quality of the proposed program and the capacity of the proposing institution to sponsor it, and second, its racial impact, that is, the prospective racial composition of student body expected to result from the authorization of the program. The latter factor will be evaluated with respect to (a) the enrollment in the proposed program standing alone and (b) the impact of the proposed program on the enrollment in the institution as a whole. Ordinarily (b) will reflect (a), that is, the impact of the program on the institution as a whole will simply be the direct function of the enrollment in the proposed new program.

This analysis of the racial impact of a proposed program may reveal positive results (tending to enhance the elimination of the dual system), negative results (tending to impede the elimination of the dual system), or neutral results (that is, the racial makeup of the enrollment in the program may be anticipated to be about the same as for the institution as a whole and thus to effect no discernible change in the racial makeup of the enrollment in the institution as a whole).

If the prospective effect of the creation of the program is found by the Board to be positive or neutral, then no further issue as to racial impact arises. If the prospective effect of the creation of the program is found by the Board to be negative, then an explanation of the reasons for the adoption of the program will be necessary and notice will be given to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare before implementation of the program, though not necessarily before a decision is made by the Board of Governors on the matter. (As the quoted portion of President Friday's June 18 letter makes clear, it is only when the Board finds that the adoption of a program would tend to impede the elimination of the dual system that consultation by The University with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare prior to implementation is contemplated.)

When two institutions request the same program at the same time and only one such program is needed, then the two proposals will be evaluated concurrently. The process is made somewhat more complex, though not different in kind, if one of the requesting institutions is predominantly white and the other is predominantly black. The primary consideration for the Board remains: Which proposed program is sounder and where can the better program be operated? The racial impact of the proposed program must also be determined for each institution. The outcomes could be several: (1) If the institutional capacity to maintain the program were greater in the institution which also promised the greater degree of integration, then that institution clearly would be favored. (2) If the capacity of the two institutions to maintain the proposed program were about equal, the institution with the superior prospect for furthering integration would have an advantage. (3) If the institutional

capacity to maintain the program clearly favored one institution over another and the racial integration factor were about even, the former institution would have the advantage. (4) If the test of the capacity of the institution to maintain the program clearly favored one institution but on either or both of the racial impact tests (as to program and as to institution), the result favored the other institution, then explanation would be due if the former institution were chosen. The decision on location is not to be governed by the racial factor, however, even in that instance. No commitment has been made that the Board will allow racial factors to override other important educational considerations. In fact, several contrary propositions were stated in the Plan and some of them will be found in the provisions of the Plan quoted above.

PROPOSED SCHOOL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE
NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY AT RALEIGH
FEMALE AND RACIAL MINORITY ADMISSION GOALS

Year	Male		Female		Minority Races				Non-Minority Races		Total Admitted No.
	No.	%	No.	%	Black		Other		No.	%	
1977-78	23	77	7	23	3	10	1	3	26	87	30
1978-79	22	75	8	25	4	13	1	3	25	84	30
1979-80	49	75	16	25	8	12	2	3	55	85	65
1980-81	47	72	18	28	9	14	2	3	54	83	65
1981-82	45	70	20	30	12	18	4	6	49	76	65
1982-83	45	70	20	30	12	18	4	6	49	76	65

PROPOSED SCHOOL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE
NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL STATE UNIVERSITY
RACIAL MINORITY ADMISSION GOALS

Year	Black		Non-Black		Total-Admitted
	No.	%	No.	%	No.
1977-78	6	20	24	80	30
1978-79	12	20	48	80	60
1979-80	16	20	64	80	80
1980-81	16	20	64	80	80
1981-82	16	20	64	80	80
1982-83	16	20	64	80	80

The case at hand is one in which the capacity of one institution to establish and operate a school of veterinary medicine clearly is superior to that of another and the racial impact factor in the two instances is about the same. As indicated, the veterinary medicine programs proposed by each institution would be more extensively integrated than is the institution of which it would be a part; therefore it would have a slightly integrative effect on the student body of either institution. As between the two institutions, the degree of racial integration within the two programs would be very similar: One-fifth to one-quarter non-white (chiefly black). The immediate effect on the institution as a whole probably would be to increase the non-black percentage somewhat at Greensboro, though the percentage of change cannot be determined since racial projections for the institution do not run beyond 1977. The location of the school at Raleigh probably would increase the non-white percentage of the institution's enrollment less extensively than locating it at Greensboro would increase the white percentage on that campus. In either instance, realistic projections of the racial impact of a particular program eight years in the future is impossible in view of the lack of reliable projections of the size or racial composition of the student body in the absence of a veterinary medical program. The enrollment in the veterinary program would, in any event, be small in proportion to that of the institution as a whole -- based on current enrollments, it would be no more than six per cent at Greensboro and two per cent at Raleigh.

As to the overall institutional impact, it may be further conceded that the establishment of a good school of veterinary medicine would tend to enhance generally the institution of which it is a part and to

make that institution somewhat more attractive to students enrolling not only in veterinary medicine but in other programs as well. It should be conceded also that there are other impacts (not all of them beneficial) on the sponsoring institution that should be considered.

While the primary concern of The Revised North Carolina State Plan for the Further Elimination of Racial Duality in the Public Post-Secondary Education Systems is reflected in the student enrollments projected for the several institutions, there is significant concern in the Plan as well for the racial distribution of the faculty serving the respective institutions.

The field of veterinary medicine reflects in an extreme degree the low numbers and percentages of racial minorities in many professional fields. To the best of our knowledge, only about one per cent of the doctors of veterinary medicine in the United States are non-white. The percentage of non-white veterinarians in North Carolina is about the same. A still smaller percentage of the members of faculties of schools of veterinary medicine, most of whom have Ph.D. degrees as well as doctorates in veterinary medicine, are non-white. Thus we think it reasonable to suppose that of the faculty complement projected for the two institutions (estimated at 72 for North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University 80 for North Carolina State University at Raleigh), the number of non-white faculty members would be quite small. (We note in passing that both North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University and North Carolina State University at Raleigh each have at least one black veterinarian on their staffs; that fact alone would bring them equal to or ahead of the availability level of black veterinarians in the United States.) Therefore we do not deem it

realistic to expect the degree of faculty integration at North Carolina State University at Raleigh to be appreciably enhanced by the creation of a school of veterinary medicine there, and we would expect that the faculty to be added to staff a school at Greensboro would contain a larger percentage of whites than does the faculty at the present time.

This is not a simple case of locating a free-standing program which has only formal dependence on the institution of which it is a part. As is pointed out more fully earlier in this report, an effective school of veterinary medicine is heavily dependent on related schools and departments and on the library and other academic facilities of the sponsoring institution. It is, moreover, a large and complex enterprise, especially so in its initial development, and its effective management requires a considerable level of experience and sophistication in university administration.

Whatever the reasons, it is clear that a wide disparity exists between the capacities of North Carolina State University at Raleigh and North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University to sponsor a school of veterinary medicine of the first quality. These differences relate largely to the existing strengths of the related departments, activities, and facilities at North Carolina State University at Raleigh which are not paralleled by comparable strengths at North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University.

It may be argued that the present inter-institutional disparities between the program offerings and activities of the type relevant to a school of veterinary medicine are due to past instances where racial considerations governed budgetary decisions. The point may be made with

equal force that the very existence of North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University is attributable to the same factor. But for the then-prevailing policy of excluding blacks from North Carolina State University at Raleigh, there would have been no reason to create a second land-grant college in North Carolina in 1891. It hardly makes sense today, with legally-required segregation by race a generation in the past, to argue that we should now undertake to duplicate a wide and very expensive array of degree programs and other activities at North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University solely in order to enable it to compete on more equal terms with North Carolina State University at Raleigh for the sponsorship of a school of veterinary medicine. To do so would, moreover, enlarge significantly the number of racially identifiable duplicating programs within The University of North Carolina, contrary to one of the commitments made in the State Plan.

The experience of the administration of North Carolina State University at Raleigh in the management of large and complex academic and related enterprises is substantial, while that at North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University is not. Grafting an enterprise with an annual budget of \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000 a year onto an institution with an operating budget of nearly \$52,000,000 a year would present far fewer difficulties than would grafting such an enterprise onto an institution with an operating budget of \$8,000,000 a year. (Those figures, \$52,000,000 and \$8,000,000, are the total operating budgets of North Carolina State University at Raleigh and North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University for the current fiscal year.)

Recruiting faculty members for a school of veterinary medicine will be difficult. Well-qualified people with the appropriate combinations of academic training and professional experience are not numerous. The competition for them among the many new schools of veterinary medicine emerging in the nation -- four of them already at the hiring stage in the South alone -- will make the competition even keener. The factors already cited leave no doubt that North Carolina State University at Raleigh would enjoy a substantially stronger position than would North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University in obtaining the 70 to 80 faculty members vital to the proposed school.

North Carolina State University at Raleigh has developed and matured over a period of years plans for the establishment of a school of veterinary medicine. It has demonstrated a commitment to the field of veterinary medicine by preparing 91 people who subsequently were admitted to veterinary medical school over the last five years. That institution has committed itself to recruitment and instruction of a substantial proportion of students of racial minorities. It is reasonable to anticipate that a school authorized at Raleigh could begin operating by the fall of 1977 and could be graduating 30 doctors of veterinary medicine by 1981, with that number rising to 65 DVM's a year by 1983. Of the latter number, it is estimated that 16 (or 24 per cent) would be of minority races. That number of veterinarians would be approximately three times the number of veterinarians from racial minorities now in practice in North Carolina.

We are acutely aware of the lack of black veterinarians in North Carolina. We are aware of no more than six black veterinarians out of a professional group numbering 500. While North Carolina has aided in

the education of significant numbers of black veterinarians -- and ten of the 97 veterinary students now being aided by the State under the contract program are black -- too few of them return to this State after completion of their professional training. We see the establishment of a school of veterinary medicine at Raleigh as a good means to take remedial action to make this professional opportunity available to more blacks and other racial minority members. We believe too it will improve the likelihood that once trained, they will pursue their professional careers in this State.

As in the case of other types of professional and graduate study requiring extended academic training periods, the cost of four years of veterinary school attendance, following on three or more years of undergraduate study, we believe to be one of the higher barriers to entry into this profession by many blacks. To remove this barrier, at least for a significant number of students, we propose that beginning with the opening class in 1977, scholarships ample in amount and number be made available to needy or disadvantaged students to enable them to study veterinary medicine at the new school. We have undertaken a similar program to enable greater minority attendance at medical schools in this State, and it gives early promise of success. We wish to follow that model here. Coupled with the commitment that North Carolina State University at Raleigh has made to achieve a substantial racial minority enrollment, we believe that a good prospect exists for North Carolina to record a significant achievement.

Having evaluated the educational considerations and racial impact of locating the school of veterinary medicine at each of the two requesting institutions, we conclude that the location of the school at North

Carolina State University at Raleigh would be in the best interest of the State and that the elimination of the dual system of higher education in this State would not be impeded by that action.

In the course of the discussion of where the school of veterinary medicine should be located, interest has been stimulated in the possibility of and potential for greater involvement in this field at North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University. We would like to see this potential explored more fully, because we would like to see the capabilities of that institution and its faculty more extensively utilized in various ways in the service of the State. Judging from their relatively small production of successful candidates for veterinary medical school -- only seven over the last five years -- perhaps a strengthening of their preveterinary instructional program is needed. The information available to us will not enable us to prescribe the ways and means for the more effective utilization of the interest and potential in veterinary medicine that may exist at North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University. To provide the information that will be necessary for us to make an informed judgment on this issue, we will ask the Chancellors of North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University and of North Carolina State University at Raleigh to explore the subject with the aid of their staffs and make a joint report to this Board of Governors with their advice on the feasibility, cost, and benefits of developing at the Greensboro institution an activity that would complement the school of veterinary medicine at Raleigh in its educational and service roles and make possible the fuller utilization of the capacities of that institution to contribute to the health and productivity of the animal population of the State.

In addition, the faculties and North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University and at The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill offer a resource that should be taken into account in planning and carrying out the research and other activities of the school of veterinary medicine. We urge the responsible officials of the school to utilize them as fully as is feasible.

Findings and Actions

On the basis of our study of the veterinary medical education needs of the State of North Carolina as we perceive and project them, we conclude (1) that there is a present need to establish a school of veterinary medicine in North Carolina, provided the General Assembly will make the necessary commitment of funds for the purpose; (2) that the school should be located at North Carolina State University at Raleigh; and (3) that the location of the school there (a) would be in the best interest of the people of the State and (b) would not impede the elimination of the dual system of higher education in North Carolina. On the basis of these findings, we take the following actions:

1. There is hereby established at North Carolina State University at Raleigh, effective July 1, 1975, a school of veterinary medicine authorized to grant the degree of doctor of veterinary medicine, provided the General Assembly of 1975 appropriates the funds necessary for the 1975-77 phase of planning and developing that school.

2. The General Assembly of 1975 is requested to appropriate to the Board of Governors \$1,285,000 for 1975-76 and \$2,108,000 for 1976-77 to finance the 1975-77 phase of planning and developing the school of veterinary medicine.

3. The Board of Governors commits itself to establish and at the appropriate time to request adequate funding for a program of veterinary medical scholarships to enable needy students to study veterinary medicine, these scholarships to number not less than five in each class.

4. In planning the instructional, continuing education, and research programs of the school of veterinary medicine, the dean and

faculty of the school will involve the appropriate faculty members at North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University and The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, to the end that their professional interests and competencies may be engaged in the development and operation of a school of veterinary medicine that will build upon the strengths of the whole University.

5. The Chancellors of North Carolina State University at Raleigh and of North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University will examine and report to this Board on the feasibility, cost, benefits, and the recommendations for locating at North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University a related activity that would complement the school of veterinary medicine in its educational and service roles and enable the fuller utilization of the capacities of North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University to contribute to the health and productivity of the animal population of the State.

6. We will join with other appropriate organizations to give careful study to the related issues of the geographic location and professional specialization of veterinarians in this State, to the end that areas of primary need for veterinary medical services may be served.

The Board of Governors finds as a fact that the actions set forth in the foregoing seven paragraphs should be taken as being in the best interests of the State of North Carolina.

Appendix 1

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA
1973 SESSION (2nd SESSION, 1974)
RATIFIED BILL

RESOLUTION 171

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 2021

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR A STUDY OF THE VETERINARY MEDICAL EDUCATION NEEDS OF THE STATE.

Whereas, the livestock industry in North Carolina is growing in importance and is one of our principal income-producing activities; and

Whereas, there is need for additional persons to enter the practice of veterinary medicine in North Carolina; and

Whereas, there is no program for the training of doctors of veterinary medicine in North Carolina; and

Whereas, it may be desirable to work cooperatively with adjoining states to meet the needs of North Carolina and such other states for additional veterinary medical practitioners; but in any event there is an ever-increasing need to begin the training by more North Carolina citizens in the field of veterinary medicine; and

Whereas, the Board of Governors of the University of North Carolina has access to various studies that have been made and has the capability and statutory authority to complete such a study regarding training doctors of veterinary medicine in North Carolina and to develop an appropriate plan and program;

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring:

Section 1. The Board of Governors of the University of North Carolina, as a part of the long-range plan for a

coordinated system of higher education that it has been directed by G.S. 116-11(1) to prepare, is requested to give special attention to the need for training additional veterinary medical practitioners for North Carolina, and to report to the General Assembly of 1975, by not later than the 30th legislative day of the Session, its findings and recommendations for administrative and legislative action with respect to the extent of the need for and the most effective and economical means of training additional veterinary medical practitioners for North Carolina.

Sec. 2. To the extent feasible the Board shall include its recommendations to the Governor and the Advisory Budget Commission for submission to the 1975 General Assembly, as part of its appropriations requests for fiscal years 1974-1976.

Sec. 3. This resolution shall become effective upon ratification.

In the General Assembly read three times and ratified, this the 127th day of April, 1974.

JAMES B. HUNT, JR.

James B. Hunt, Jr.

President of the Senate

JAMES E. RAMSEY

James E. Ramsey

Speaker of the House of Representatives

12/74

1974-75 ENROLLMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA RESIDENTS
IN SCHOOLS OF VETERINARY MEDICINE UNDER CONTRACT PROGRAMS

	YEAR				Total
	1	2	3	4	
Auburn					
Black	0	0	0	0	0
White	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>16</u>
Total	6	5	5	0	16
Georgia					
Black	0	1	0	0	1
White	<u>10</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>44</u>
Total	10	10	13	12	45
Tuskegee					
Black	2	2	2	3	9
White	<u>1^a</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5^a</u>
Total	3	5	3	3	14
Ohio State					
Black	0	0	0	0	0
White	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>9</u>
Total	3	3	3	0	9
Oklahoma State					
Black	0	0	0	0	0
White	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>13</u>
Total	5	3	2	3	13
TOTAL					
Black	2	3	2	3	10
White	<u>25^a</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>87^a</u>
Total	27 ^a	26	26	18	97 ^a

a. Includes 1 Indian

School of Veterinary Medicine
North Carolina State University at Raleigh
Estimated Costs, 1975-83

Appendix 3

	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78^c</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>1979-80</u>	<u>1980-81^d</u>	<u>1981-82</u>	<u>1982-83</u>	<u>Total 1975-83</u>
Site preparation and utility service		700,000	22,500						722,500
Advance planning	615,000								615,000
Tests & surveys	35,000								35,000
Construction & equipment									
Grinnells Animal Health Lab.	250,000	b							250,000
New building			18,150,000		500,000				18,650,000
Subtotal Capital Improvements	900,000	700,000	18,172,500		500,000				20,272,500
Building plans- faculty & consultants	30,000	30,000	10,000	10,000	10,000				90,000
Moveable equipment	20,000	80,000	500,000	500,000	80,000	25,000	25,000	30,000	1,260,000
Curriculum planning, evaluation & initiation	20,000	20,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	30,000	25,000	20,000	220,000
Operating budget - Non-Personnel	15,000 ^a	85,000	300,000	350,000	500,000	600,000	620,000	635,000	3,105,000
Personnel	300,000 ^a	1,193,000	2,512,000	3,373,000	3,667,000	3,981,000	4,229,000	4,535,000	23,790,000
Subtotal operating	385,000	1,408,000	3,357,000	4,268,000	4,292,000	4,636,000	4,899,000	5,220,000	28,465,000
Total	1,285,000	2,108,000	21,529,500	4,268,000	4,792,000	4,636,000	4,899,000	5,220,000	48,737,500

^a1975-77 UNC Budget Request includes \$65,000 in Non-Personnel and \$241,000 in Personnel lines for Department of Veterinary Sciences, which will be incorporated in School of Veterinary Medicine. Subsequent biennial budget estimates shown here reflect incorporation of departmental budget into SVM budget, beginning 1977-78.

^b1975-77 UNC Request Budget includes \$650,000 for expansion of Grinnells Animal Health Laboratory.

^cFirst class to enter, fall 1977.

^dFirst class to graduate, spring 1981.



